Gazette of the United States.

A NATIONAL PAPER, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 28, of Vol. IV.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1792. [Whole No. 350.]

PRICE CURRENT.

PER QUANTITY.—DOLLARS 100 Cents each.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 5.

	Dlls. Cts.	Dlls. Cts.
ANCHORS pr. lb.	7	8
Allum, Engliſh, pr. cwt.	4 67	
Ditto, Roch pr. lb.		11
Aſhes, pot, per ton,	90	100
——Pearl,	137	140
Arrack pr. gall.	1 33	1 67
Brandy, common,		1
——Coniac	1 20	
Braziletto, pr. ton.		32 34
Bricks, pr. M.	5	7
Bread, ſhip, pr. cwt.	1 67	2
Ditto, pilot		3 67
Ditto, ſmall water, per keg	36	40
Beer, American, in bottles, pr. doz. bottles included,		1 40
Ditto pr. barrel,		4 67
Boards Cedar pr. M feet,		16
——New England		11
——Oak	8	9
——Merchantable pine	16	17
——Sap, do.		8
——Mahogany, per foot		10
The above are the ſhallop prices, for the yard price, add 1 dollar 33 cents per 1000.		
Brimſtone in rolls, pr. cwt.		3 33
Beef, Boſton, per barrel		8
—— Country ditto	6	7
——Freſh, per cwt.	3 33	4 67
Butter pr. lb.		16
——in kegs	9	10
Candles, Sperm. pr. lb.		43
——Wax	53	56
——Myrtle Wax		13
——Mould, tallow		11
——Dipped		10
Cheeſe, Engliſh, pr. lb.		19
—— Country	8	10
Chocolate	17	18
Cinnamon	2 40	2 67
Cloves		1 20
Cocoa pr. cwt.		14
Coffee pr. lb.	18	19
Coal pr. buſhel	20	22
Copperas pr. cwt.		1 67
Cordage, American, per cwt.	7 67	8
Cotton pr. lb.	26	40
Currants		13
Duck, Ruſſia, pr. piece		11 33
——Ravens	8 93	9 67
Dutch ſail duck,	18	20
Feathers pr. lb.	40	44
Flax ditto	11	12
Flaxſeed pr. buſh.	85	90
Flour, Superfine pr. barrel		4 93
——Common,		4 80
——Bur middlings, beſt		3 73
——Meal, Indian		2 52
——ditto Rye,		2 40
——Ship-ſtuff pr. cwt.	80	1
Fuſtic pr. ton,		20
Gin, Holland, pr. caſe,		4 67
Do. pr. gall.		80
Glue, pr. cwt.	20	21 33
Ginger, white race, per cwt.		7
Ditto, common		7
Ditto, ground pr. lb.		8
Ginſeng,	20	24
Gunpowder, cannon, pr. q. caſk,	3 73	4
Ditto, fine glazed		4
Grain, Wheat pr. buſh	80	89
——Rye		47
——Oats		18
——Indian corn		44
——Barley		90
——— Beſt ſhelled pr. lb.		3
——Buckwheat, per buſh.		40
Hemp, imported, pr. ton,	120	146 67
American, pr. lb.	4	5
Herrings, pr. bbl.		3
Hides, raw pr. lb.	9	11
Hops		27
Hogſhead hoops, pr. M.		15
Indigo, French per lb.	1 20	1 32
——Carolina	60	1
Irons, ſad pr. ton,		133 33
Iron, Caſtings pr. cwt.		3 47
——Bar pr. ton,		82 67
——Pig	24	26 67
——Sheet		173 33
——Nail rods		96
Junk, pr. cwt.	4	5
Lard, hogs pr. lb.	9	10
Lead, in pigs pr. cwt.	5 33	5 67
——in bars		7
——white	10	10 67
——red	6 40	6 67
Leather, ſoal, pr. lb.	17	20
Lignum vitæ pr. ton,	5 60	6
Logwood		24
Mace pr. lb.	7 33	7 67
Mackarel, beſt pr. bbl.		9
———ſecond quality		6 67
Madder, beſt pr. lb.	16	20
Marble, wrought, pr. foot,	1 33	2
Maſt ſpars ditto	33	67
Molaſſes pr. gall.	44	50
Muſtard per. lb.		87
———flour, in bottles, pr. doz.		1 20
Nails, 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. pr. lb.		10
Nutmegs pr. lb.	7	8
Oil, Linſeed, pr. gall.	65	67
——Olive		87
Oil, Ditto pr. caſe,		2 50
——Sweet, beſt, in flaſks, pr. box		10 50
——Ditto baſkets, 12 bottles		5
——Spermaceti pr. gall.		48
——Train	24	27
——Whale	24	26
Porter pr. caſk,		5 33
——London, pr. doz.		1 60
——American ditto bot. incl.	1 4	1 60
Pitch, pr. bbl.	1 73	2
Pork, Burlington, per barrel,	11	11 33
——Lower county		10
——Carolina		9
Peas, Albany pr. buſhel		73
Pepper, pr. lb.		37
Pimento		16
Raiſins, beſt, pr. keg		9
Ditto pr. jar		2 50
Ditto pr. box		3
Rice pr. cwt.	2 50	2 67
Roſin pr. barrel	2 33	2 67
Rum, Jamaica, pr. gallon	1 18	1 22
——Antigua		1
——Windward		83
——Barbadoes		83
——Country, N. E.		67
Salt petre, pr. cwt.	14 33	
Saſſafras pr. ton	6	8
Shot ditto		140
Steel, German pr. lb.		9
——Engliſh, bliſtered, pr. cwt.		10
——American pr. ton		113 33
——Crowley's pr. faggot		10 67
Snake root pr. lb.	20	42
Soap, Brown per lb.		6
——White		8
——Caſtile		11
Starch		7
Snuff pr. doz. bot.	4	5 60
Spermaceti, refined, pr. lb.		48
Sail cloth, Engliſh, No. 1, pr. yard,		28
———Boſton, No. I. ditto		30
——— No. II.		29
Sugar Lump, pr. lb		24
——Loaf, ſingle refined		26
——Ditto, double do.		36
——Havannah, white	17	18
——Ditto, brown,		12
——Muſcovado, pr. cwt	13	15 67
Spirits Turpentine pr. gallon	33	37
Salt, Allum pr. buſhel	24	27
——Liverpool		29
——Cadiz	23	24
——Liſbon	25	27
Ship build. W. O. frames p. ton,	12	13 33
Ditto Live Oak,	15 33	16 67
Ditto red cedar, per foot	33	40
Shingles, 18 inch. per M.	2 33	2 67
Ditto 2 feet,	5 33	6
Ditto 3 feet, dreſſed,	12	15
Staves, Pipe pr. 1000		29
——White Oak hogſhead,		19 33
——Red Oak do.		19 50
——Leogan		21 33
——Barrel		10
——Heading		26 67
Skins, Otter, beſt pr. piece		4 67
——Minks	20	40
——Fox, grey	40	80
——Ditto red		1 20
——Martins	24	1
——Fiſhers	33	67
——Bears		3
——Racoons	27	60
——Muſk-rats	11	20
——Beaver, pr. lb.	67	1 33
——Deer, in hair	20	30
Tar, N. Jerſey, 24 gal. p. bbl.		1 20
——Carolina, 32 gall.	1 33	1 67
Turpentine pr. bbl.	1 67	2
Tobacco, J. River, beſt 100lb.	3 60	3 73
———————inferior	2 67	3
———————old		4 67
———Rappahannock	2 50	3
———Coloured Maryland,	5 33	8
———Dark,		2 40
———Long-leaf		2 40
———Eaſtern-ſhore	2	2 23
———Carolina, new	2 7	3
——— ———old,	2 7	3
Tea, Hyſon pr. lb.	93	1 28
——Hyſon ſkin,	53	67
——Souchong,	50	93
——Congo,	43	50
——Bohea,	31	33
Tallow, refined, per bl.		9
Tin pr. box,	13 33	13 67
Verdigreaſe pr. lb.	47	53
Vermillion, do.	1 33	1 67
Varniſh, per gallon	33	37
Wine, Madeira, pr. pipe,	176	200
———Liſbon	120	126
———Teneriffe, pr. gallon		63
———Fayal		52
———Port pr. pipe	113 33	
——Ditto in bottles, pr. doz.		4
———Claret	4	6
———Sherry pr. gall.	90	1 20
———Malaga	77	80
Wax, Bees pr. lb.	25	27
Whale-bone, long pr. lb.	13	30

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days, per 100£. ſterl.	453 33
——— at 60 days	450 67
——— at 90 days	448
Amſterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder,	41
——— 90 days,	40
Government bills, drawn at 10 days, per 11 guilders,	none at market.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. V.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

[The following remarks appear in the HERALD of VERMONT—they are ingenious, liberal, and national—and having particular relation to the important ſubject of REPRESENTATION, cannot be too extenſively known.—The Author of the Eſſays under the ſignature of *C.* therefore offers them as a ſubſtitute for *No.* 5, of his own writing—fully convinced that the performance will meet the approbation of every candid reader.]

IT is of great importance, that the community ſhould be properly repreſented. The true principles of repreſentation require, that every intereſt, which is of national conſequence, ſhould be proportionably repreſented in the Legiſlature. The intereſts of Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, have an equal claim to attention. On a due attention to all theſe, depends the higheſt proſperity of a nation. Agriculture is, perhaps, the firſt, and moſt extenſive intereſt; but it can hardly exiſt without the aid of ſome manufactures—it can never flouriſh in any country, without the aid both of manufactures and commerce, by which the tiller of the ground is enabled to exchange his ſuperfluous productions for neceſſaries or conveniences, not otherwiſe within his reach. It is the great buſineſs of legiſlation, to compromiſe the ſeeming oppoſition of theſe intereſts, to give to each its due weight in the national ſcale, and by this mean to render them, as deſigned by Providence, reciprocally ſubſervient to each other. As important as the intereſt of Agriculture is to ſociety, it would be not only unjuſt, but extremely pernicious to the whole, to ſacrifice every other intereſt to this principal intereſt. Men, whoſe occupations place them in one particular intereſt, may underſtand it ſimply, and yet never have attended to all its connections, ſo as to be able to eſtimate its juſt importance to ſociety. All men, where their immediate intereſt, or that of their claſs is concerned, are ſubject to a degree of deluſion. They are diſpoſed to appreciate it too highly. Such, however, are the men of whom legiſlatures muſt generally be compoſed; and thus the Intereſts, ſentiments, manners, and paſſions of the people, to which every law ought to be accommodated, are individually brought forward to diſcuſſion.

The ſcience of legiſlation, in its fulleſt extent, comprehends a thorough knowledge of the principles of the government; of the manners, ſentiments, paſſions, and intereſts of the people; of the purſuits pointed out by the nature of their ſituation; of the means both of acquiſition and enjoyment; a knowledge of all national relations and connections, internal and external; of the moral, natural, and political influence of meaſures. This ſcience is exactly ſimilar to the ſcience of natural philoſophy, in which, little or nothing can be known, without actual experiment and obſervation; without a clear knowledge of cauſes, ſubjects and effects, in all their vaſt variety of combinations. It is evident, that few men will be found to poſſeſs ſuch an extent and variety of knowledge. The deficiency muſt be ſupplied by the knowledge which individuals may acquire, of particular parts. Each will have acquired a degree of knowledge of thoſe matters in which he is moſt converſant. He whoſe circle in life is more confined, will be more confined in his knowledge. He who is led to act in a more extenſive circle, comprehending a greater variety of intereſts, manners, and ſentiments, will have a more extenſive knowledge, a greater fund of that information, which is neceſſary in legiſlation.

No one intereſt ought to be neglected, or ſacrificed to another. No profeſſion of men, no claſs of citizens ought to be proſcribed, no ſingle intereſt to engroſs the direction of national meaſures.

If there be, among the claſs of Farmers, Phyſicians, Merchants, Lawyers, or Manufacturers, any men of known integrity of life, and of more general information, who are able fully to diſcern the importance of the ſeveral intereſts, and their mutual connection in promoting the national welfare, certainly narrow prejudices ought not to deprive the people of the uſe of ſuch abilities. Such men cannot fail to be of the greateſt ſervice in a legiſlature. Is not the preſent proſperity of theſe States to be, in a good meaſure, attributed to an attention to theſe principles in the choice of Repreſentatives? A FREEMAN.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Extract of a letter from Bucks County.

"Laſt year we had no apples in this neighbourhood—the preſent year God has bleſſed us with abundance, but an inſolent Exciſe-Officer is placed over us to prevent our making uſe of this bounty of Heaven, as we think beſt—This is the boaſted liberty of the Federal Government." (*Philad. Ind. Gaz.*)

Such grievances are not a little ridiculous.—"Laſt year we had no apples; this year God has given us a plenty, and we may drink cider *duty free*; but cider is not *fiery* enough for the throats of freemen, and if we diſtill it into hot ardent ſpirits, that make our throats tingle, we have *ſeveral cents* to pay to government." A mighty grievance! and will freemen bear all this?—An Exciſe Officer! Why the *collector* of a *land tax* is a civil man; but appoint the ſame man to collect a duty on *gin* and *whiſky*, and what a devil he is! Pimps and negro drivers are nothing to him! So much for prejudices acquired in *another country* and under ſlaviſh laws; for theſe violent grumbletonians, many of them at leaſt, were born abroad.

But all their grumbling has no effect The laws of the nation are generally agreeable to the community—the execution of them gives no general uneaſineſs. The complaints of a few four reſtleſs minds in the back parts of Pennſylvania and Virginia, produce no great effect in the counties where they are echoed, and in every other part of the Union, they are treated with their merited contempt. They proceed from narrow-minded men, whoſe views, like thoſe of the piſmire, are limited to the hillock where they live. Men who can take a comprehenſive view of government, in all its departments and connections, juſtify the meaſures taken to raiſe money in the United States. Indeed in the northern States, people of all deſcriptions, though the price of ſpirits has been raiſed within a year almoſt fifty per cent, not only *approve* of the funding act, the duty laws, and the regulations of the Poſt-office, but they feel no ſmall degree of gratitude to the Executive officer and to Congreſs, who have planned the preſent ſyſtem of adminiſtration. A complaint is ſcarcely heard in theſe ſtates, nor would the people willingly ſee the ſyſtem altered in the minuteſt particular—But "offences muſt come;" and when a ſpirit of cenſure and complaint exiſts in the body, it is beſt it ſhould find vent. Newſpapers are the convenient vehicles to carry off this ſpirit, and grumbletonians are the men to do the work. Every large town muſt have a grumbling paper or two: they are the common ſewers of public opinion, and very uſeful in diſcharging the filth of four minds, and the dregs of wrong heads. The moving of this filth is a little diſagreeable for a moment to the by-ſtanders, but is neceſſary to preſerve the air pure and ſalubrious. CATO.

CAPTURE OF SERINGAPATAM.

FROM THE ST. CHRISTOPHER'S GAZETTE.

MADRAS, March 1.

CAMP, SERINGAPATAM, *Feb.* 24, 1792.

LORD CORNWALLIS has great pleaſure in announcing to the army, that preliminaries of peace have been ſettled between the confederate powers and Tippoo Sultan, containing conditions highly honorable and advantageous to the Company, and the Britiſh Nation; and in conſideration of the uncommon valor and firmneſs that has been ſhewn manifeſtly by the officers and ſoldiers of the king's and company's troops, during the whole courſe of the war, it is his Lordſhip's intention to take upon himſelf to order a handſome gratuity to be diſtributed to them in the ſame proportion as prize-money, from the ſum that Tippoo has bound himſelf by one of the articles to pay to the Company.—It has been agreed that from this day hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe on both ſides, but the army is not only to retain its preſent poſts till further orders—but his Lordſhip likewiſe enjoins in the ſtrongeſt manner, that no troops, nor perſons belonging to Tippoo ſhall be allowed to paſs the Picquet and approach the encampment without a paſſport or permiſſion regularly notified, and in general, that the ſame vigilance and ſtrictneſs that has been cuſtomary during the war, ſhall be obſerved by all officers and ſoldiers in the execution of every military duty, until the troops ſhall arrive at the poſt that ſhall be allotted to them, in the Company's territories—His Lordſhip thinks it almoſt unneceſſary to deſire the army to advert, that moderation in ſucceſs, is no leſs expected from brave men, than gallantry in action, and he truſts that the officers and ſoldiers in his army, will not only be incapable of committing violences in any intercourſe that may happen between them and Tippoo's troops, but that they will even abſtain from making uſe of any kind of an inſulting expreſſion towards an enemy now ſubdued and humbled.

GRAND ARMY.

On our arrival near this place on the 5th inſt. Tippoo's army appeared encamped on the north of the Cavery, his rear to the iſland of Seringa patam. His right extending to the foot of the hill on which the Carigatta Pagoda ſtands, and his left to the Cavery above the iſland. The Lockany river which winds through the plain to the northward of Seringapatam, ran cloſe along part of the front, and round the right of his line, where it joined the Cavery, and ſeveral water courſes, ravines, and much ſwampy ground, ſtrengthened his left.

The whole of his encampment was encloſed with a bound hedge, in many places extremely impenetrable, and ſeveral ſtrong and well-conſtructed redoubts, furniſhed with a numerous artillery, were ſo placed as to defend the approach, particularly towards the left of his poſition.

This encampment having been reconnoitred on the morning of the 7th, orders were iſſued in the evening for a general attack on the lines.—The army in three diviſions commanded by Lord Cornwallis, Gen. Meadows, and Col. Maxwell, without guns, was ordered to parade at ſeven in the evening.

Gen. Meadows, with the right column, was to enter on the left of the enemy's camp, Lord Cornwallis to attack their centre, and Colonel Maxwell to gain the Carigatta Pagoda, and the hill commanding it; on which works had been conſtructed by the enemy to defend their right.

The right and centre attacks were directed to penetrate nearly to the depth of the enemy's camp before they turned to ſweep along it, and the whole were inſtructed in the event of ſucceſs to ſuffer their leading diviſions to mix with the fugitives, and if poſſible to enter the iſland with them.

About nine o'clock the column moved off, and at 12 the attack commenced on the left in the centre. The hills were rapidly carried by Col. Maxwell's diviſion, and after a ſharp conteſt for ſeveral minutes, the centre column penetrated the hedge, and put the enemy to flight.

Lieut. Col. Knox, with the leading companies of his attack, puſhing the fugitives, entered the iſland with them at the great ford cloſe to the fort, and advanced acroſs it, while Col. Stuart, with the 71ſt regiment and two ſepoy battalions took a very ſtrong redoubt, and drove the enemy to his left, along the camp. Here they were met by the column under Lieut. Col. Maxwell, who quitting the hills, had attacked the right of the camp, and was forcing the enemy towards the centre.

Anxious to puſh the advantage as far as poſſible, the leading part of the left column under Col. Baird entered the river, and attempted it by a very rugged paſſage, in which attempt Col. Stuarts diviſion joined.

The depth and rocky bottom of the river, with a heavy fire from the lines, formed to defend it on the oppoſite bank, for a conſiderable time prevented the progreſs of the troops; but after more than an hour's exertion, the 71ſt and 72d regiments, got footing on the oppoſite bank, nearly at the ſame time that the few companies who had paſſed at the proper ford, and penetrated acroſs the iſland to the ſouthern river, returned towards the Pettah of Charganjam, which was now taken poſſeſſion of by the troops which had croſſed.

The ſtrong lines which defended the hold—near the Carigatta Pagoda, being now abandoned by the enemy, ſeveral Sepoy corps croſſed here, and reinforced the troops already on the iſland, ſo that by two o'clock in the morning, all the eaſtern part of the place, including the gardens of Tippoo, the Tomb of Hyder, and Charganiam (a Pettah on the centre of the iſland) was taken by our troops.

In this Pettah a number of our unfortunate countrymen were found in chains, and releaſed, as well as many of the topaſes taken at Coimbatore, with Lieut. Chalmers.

While the centre and left diviſions were thus employed, Gen. Meadows, whoſe march had been impeded by bad roads till after the attacks on the other ſide had commenced, entered the hedge near a very ſtrong redoubt, which the advance of his diviſion under Col. Neſbitt immediately attacked.

A conſiderable body of the enemy's beſt troops, amongſt whom was Lally's corps, defended this poſt, and the ſtrength of the work, which mounted ten pieces of cannon, together with the obſtinate reſiſtance of its defenders, made its reduction an operation of conſiderable difficulty.

After ſeveral attacks had been made and as often repulſed, with great loſs, our troops at laſt gained and entered the redoubt; upwards of 300 of the enemy falling within it.

The delay occaſioned by this obſtinate defence, and ſome miſtakes which our little knowledge of the exact ſituation of the camp ſubjected us to, prevented the column from penetrating on this ſide as far as was intended, ſo that the left wing of the enemy remained in a great degree unbroken, while this column moved to the left along the outſide of the hedge, inſtead of keeping within it, and came no more into action during the night.

Lord Cornwallis, with part of the centre column, had remained near the ſpot where the column had entered the hedge to ſuſtain the attacks if neceſſary, and be at hand to communicate his orders to the whole.

About four in the morning, the enemy collecting from their left, which had not been routed like the reſt of their army, came down in a very formidable body, and attacked the ſmall force that remained near his Lordſhip's perſon.

The attack was warm, and reſolutely received by the 74th, and part of the 52d regiments, with two battalions of Madras Sepoys and three companies of the 13th Bengal Sepoys.

The enemy were repeatedly charged and broken, but as often formed again, and renewed the attack, with a conſtant fire of cannon, rockets, and muſquetry. Removed from the ſupport of the reſt of the army, and ignorant of their ſituation, it became neceſſary, as day approached, to retire from under the range of the cannon of the fort.—The corps charged and broke the enemy, and profiting by their confuſion, retired in good order to the hedge at the foot of Carrigatt hills, where they were joined by Maj. Gen. Meadows' diviſion: at the ſame time the troops in the iſland abandoned the Pettah, and ſeveral of the advanced poſts they had gained, as they did not think it prudent to riſque the loſs of the advantages they were certain of poſſeſſing, from ſecuring a ſmaller extent in the iſland, by attempting to maintain more poſts, than the number of men they had were capable of defending—eſpecially as they were not ſufficiently acquainted with the ſituations to judge of their ſtrength—at day light we were enabled to view the ſcene of action, and mark the effects of the night attack.—All the encampment of the enemy appeared in the greateſt confuſion—moſt of the tents, amongſt which was that of the Sultan, ſtill ſtanding; guns and tumbrils, laying ſcattered over every part of the lines, camels and bullocks wandering about, and horſes galloping amongſt the dead and dying, who lay in heaps along the ground. Sheltered by the fire of the fort, the enemy collected in great bodies, and covered by large parties of horſe attempting to carry off the remains of their tents and ſtores—but a redoubt nearly in the center of their camp, into which Capt. Sibbald, with a company of the 71ſt regiment and two of Sepoys, had been thrown during the night by Col. Stuart, in a great meaſure prevented their operations.

Theſe redoubts they ſurrounded, and during the whole of the 7th, attempted by every means to force—they were conſtantly beat off, and from the Hills and Iſlands we witneſſed the intereſting ſpectacle of a ſmall work which we had the night before carried with the greateſt eaſe, in the midſt of Tippoo's army, reſiſting all his force, which repeatedly aſſaulted it—towards evening the enemy retired abandoning all their works on this ſide the River, after blowing up the Tumbrils, and burning ſome of the carriages of their guns; and altho' ſeveral of the guns we had taken during the night were drawn off by them in the courſe of the day, 76 pieces of fine cannon, remained in poſſeſſion.—Nothing but the neighbourhood of the Fort, the guns of which commanded all the plain, enabled Tippoo to ſave one of his field artillery. The camp equipage being brought from the former ground on the evening of the 7th, the army encamped fronting Seringapatam, and as near the place as the range of the ſhot would permit.

Our loſs in the action is not nearly ſo great as might have been expected, when the circumſtances of the attacks are conſidered, the whole amount of killed and wounded not exceeding 520. The proportion of officers is great, but moſt of thoſe wounded are doing well.—The loſs of the enemy cannot be aſcertained. By the moſt probable accounts their killed and wounded are 3000, their deſertions in conſequence of the defeat near 20,000—It ſeems to have given a deciſive blow to the power of the Sultan, as his troops have loſt all confidence. The Europeans in his ſervice are deſerting, whenever they have an opportunity of doing ſo, and many of theſe moſt uſeful to him, are among the number already come to camp.

In our laſt courier we anticipated the arrival of the hoſtages in camp.—It was on the 27th, inſtead of the 24th, ult. that the important event took place—about twelve o'clock the works of the fort of Seringapatam were crowded with an innumerable multitude of people; and the Sultan was plainly diſcovered amongſt them.—In a few minutes afterwards the young princes made their appearance, they were conducted from the iſland to a large pavilion pitched for their reception, near Sibbald's redoubt, about a mile from the fort.

Here they were received by Sir John Kenneway, who attended them, accompanied by an eſcort, to head-quarters.

On entering the camp, they were ſaluted with nineteen guns; and the part of the line they paſſed was under arms, and the officers ſaluted.—Lord Cornwallis ſaluted them in his tent, which was guarded by a battalion of Sepoys; and they were then formally delivered over to his Lordſhip, by Gullum Ally Beg, the Sultan's Vackeel, as hoſtages for the due performance of the treaty.

The ſcene was grand and affecting, and impreſſed all preſent with thoſe feelings which are not eaſily delineated.

It was a proud ſcene to the conquerors—it was the moſt humiliating to the vanquiſhed.

An awful ſilence for a moment prevailed, and every one ſeemed abſorbed in the tumult of ideas which the occaſion naturally called forth.

At length Gullum Ally approaching Lord Cornwallis, and under much agitation, addreſſed his Lordſhip in the following emphatic words "Theſe children," ſaid he, pointing to the young princes, whom he then preſented, "were this morning the ſons of the Sultan my maſter—their ſituation is changed, and they muſt now look up to your Lordſhip as their father,"—and the tender and affectionate manner in which his Lordſhip received them, ſeemed to confirm the truth of the expreſſion.

The attendants of the young princes appeared aſtoniſhed at what they ſaw, and their countenances were highly expreſſive of the ſatisfaction they felt in the benevolence of his Lordſhip.

Some converſation took place between His Lordſhip and the Vackeels of Tippoo, in which the latter declared that the termination of the war diffuſed happineſs throughout all ranks of people, and after ſitting a few minutes, they retired, accompanying the young Princes to their Tents; under the eſcort of a party of our Troops, which remained with them as their guard.

Before they took their leave, His Lordſhip preſented a gold watch to each of them, as a mark of his regard.

The next morning his Lordſhip made them a viſit at their Tents, which are pitched near to the left of Tippoo's redoubts.

The body guard and ſpearmen of the Princes, formed an avenue of conſiderable extent from the Tent of ceremony, which is ſpacious, and very magnificent.

His Lordſhip alighted at the end of the avenue, and walked up to the Tent, ſaluted as he paſſed by the Prince's guards.

They met his Lordſhip at the entrance, and by their reſpectful behavior, ſhewed that they held in pleaſing remembrance the kind attention his Lordſhip had ſhewn to them.

At the extremity of the Tent, and ſomewhat elevated, a number of chairs were placed; here his Lordſhip ſeated himſelf with the eldeſt Prince on his right hand, and the younger on his left.

Sir John Kenneway ſat on one ſide of the Princes and Mr. Chery on the other, as his Lordſhip's Interpreters. The Vackeels of Tippoo of whom one was the perſon ſent ſome time ago on an embaſſy to Conſtantinople, and thoſe of the Nizam and Marrattas arranged themſelves in the ſame order; ſo that the whole formed a ſemi-circle: after a converſation of about an hour, in which the Conſtantinople Ambaſſador bore a conſiderable ſhare, his Lordſhip embraced the Princes and gave to the eldeſt a fuſee richly mounted, and to the youngeſt, an elegant caſe of piſtols, and in return each of them preſented his Lordſhip with a ſword; beetle and Ottar were then brought in, and his Lordſhip immediately afterwards withdrew, leading a prince in each hand, to the extremity of the rich carpet which was ſpread on the ground and embraced them with the utmoſt cordiality. They remained on the ſpot ſome time, paying their compliments to the gentlemen of his Lordſhip's ſuite, who ſaluted them.

They are very fine boys; the eldeſt is about eleven years of age, and appears to be very quick, ſhrewd, and penetrating: He addreſſed his Lordſhip in a very pertinent ſpeech, with a great deal of propriety and without any kind of confuſion or embarraſſment, and in the ſame manner, on being deſired by Gullum Ally, he repeated ſome paſſages from the Koran.

The youngeſt is remarkably handſome—his features are very regular and expreſſive, and his countenance is mild and open, he is about 7 years of age—They are both very graceful, perfectly correct in their manners, and appear to be extremely well bred.

They were dreſſed in white muſlins, and round their necks they wore ſome rows of beautiful pearls, to which were ſuſpended a peſtagon, conſiſting of an emerald and a ruby of conſiderable ſize, ſurrounded with a profuſion of brilliants.

Capt Maden, of his Majeſty's 76th Regt. Aid-de-Camp to Earl Cornwallis, left the army on the 29th inſt. charged with his Lordſhip's diſpatches for England; one of the Indiamen now in the roads, will be immediately diſpatched for the purpoſe of announcing to Government, the important intelligence of the honorable and advantageous peace made by his Lordſhip with Tippoo Sultan, and of the concluſion of a war, whoſe principle was humanity, whoſe progreſs was glory, and whoſe termination is as honorable as its aim was juſt.

SOLEURE, May 30.

Our Diet has declared itſelf permanent until the tranquility of Europe will permit it to ſeparate, and has reſolved unanimouſly that the Swiſs ſhall obſerve the ſtricteſt armed neutrality; in conſequence of which orders have been ſent to M. DE CUSTINE to evacuate the defiles of Porentrui, otherwiſe they will oblige him to evacuate them. It has alſo been reſolved to liſten to no propoſition for the renewal of the agreements with France until they can treat with the King himſelf.

PARIS, June 14.

Various are the reaſons aſſigned for M. Servan's diſmiſſal from the military department—but what ſeems moſt probable is, that the King could not with propriety keep a Miniſter who had invaded the royal prerogative, by ſoliciting an increaſe of public force without his participation.

The new War Miniſter gives a ſad account of the army; 40,000 men ſtill wanted—the Generals calling for arms, for ammunition, for camp equipage, there is alſo a vacuum of 10,000 horſe.—Such was the report which M. Dumourier, in his "*bonnet rouge*," made yeſterday to the Aſſembly; he concluded with aſking for twenty millions.

The ſecond battalion of Walſh's Iriſh brigade is gone off to Coblentz.

P. S. The King trembles for the life of the Queen. The unhappy Princeſs has friends every where, but among the mob, and the mob drag the reigns of government. I am aſſured by one

of the Ladies of Honor, that the Royal Perſonages went laſt night and took the Sacrament, preparatory to the fatal moment.

June 16. The report of M. Dumourier, on the ſtate of the War Department, ſeems to indicate a wiſh in the Royal party to diſpoſe the nation to liſten to a conciliating propoposition from the powers in concert, as ſoon as their armies arrive on the Rhine. This is expected about the 4th of July.

The King has refuſed his ſanction, yeſterday at the Council, to the decree on the Prieſts, and to the eſtabliſhment of a camp of 20,000 men near Paris.

WARSAW, June 2.

Yeſterday an expreſs from Prince Joſeph Poniatowſki arrived with the following account, dated at Vienna the 27th of May:—Lieutenant Golciowſki of the National Cavalry, occupying an out-poſt with three hundred men, perceived a body of 2000 Ruſſians approaching, who firſt began the attack, while Golciowſki having returned the fire, charged the enemy ſword in hand with ſuch impetuoſity, that their line was compleatly broken; a general action then began, which laſted two hours and an half. Notwithſtanding ſo great a ſuperiority of numbers, the field of battle remained to our troops; 300 Ruſſians were left on the ſpot; our loſs is 40 killed and 20 wounded. This body of the Ruſſians was choſen from the nation called Czarnomorce, bordering on the Black Sea, reckoned the braveſt; it is they who took Berezina, near Oczakow, and who led the van in ſtorming Iſmailow. Elated with former ſucceſſes, and truſting to their numbers, they marched down with ſeeming contempt, and little expected ſuch a warm reception from a handful of Poles.

Our different diviſions are marching to Lithuania and to the Ukraine, with the greateſt expedition and alacrity. They had not a ſingle deſerter. In Lithuania we ſee the greateſt ardor for defending their liberty and independence. Even their ladies ſtrive to encourage the youth to noble actions; inſtead of cries and tears, unworthy of free women, they collected among themſelves 1,500 ducats at Wilora, for the expences of the war.

We hear from the diſtrict of Rzeczyca, that the Ruſſians have entered on that defenceleſs ſide, and begun to carry off all the peaſants and their families into ſlavery, to people their deſarts. Such are the proofs of the friendly aſſurances given in the Empreſs's declaration.

LONDON, June 23.

By private letters from Paris, we learn, that that capital is at preſent in extreme diſorder. The late changes in the adminiſtration, and the firmneſs of the King's reſiſtance to certain meaſures, have placed him in a ſituation of imminent danger.—The Queen, always the imputed origin of every obnoxious act, is virulently reviled, threatened and inſulted. The Jacobins publicly talk of giving a very ſignal example to the world. May it be that of popular aſcendency uſed with mildneſs and moderation!

A deputation of the citizens of the Section of Croix-Rouge appeared at the bar of the Aſſembly, on Sunday, and delivered their ſentiments by the mouth of their orator, in the following terms:

"For the four laſt years the people have been aſſailed with plots, which ſeem to have been favored, ſeconded, nay even concerted by thoſe who ſurround the Executive Power.

"What evil genius has been the adviſer of Louis XVI.? Forgetting his perjuries, we have placed him upon the moſt brilliant throne in the Univerſe, and yet he hath forgotten his benefactors!

"You have enacted two moſt excellent Decrees, one againſt the Prieſthood, another for forming a Camp of Reſerve, and he hath refuſed to ſanction them! You diſbanded a Guard audaciouſly ariſtocratic, and he hath returned thanks to it for its conduct, by means of a Proclamation! Moſt excellent Miniſters formed his Council—he hath diſmiſſed them!

"This conduct hath given us the moſt lively alarm. We wiſh to carry terror to the hearts of the Conſpirators, and to teach them that the Conſtitution ſhall never periſh, as long as one of its Defenders remains alive.

"Permit the Aſſemblies of this Section to be permanent. Armed and devoted to your cauſe, we ſhall then be able to fly to your defence in a ſingle moment."

[*After a ſhort, but ſpirited debate, a decree paſſed,* nem. con. *for the appointment of a* Special Commiſſion, *to conſider and report on the dangers that ſurround France.*]

The Capt. of a French Packet, which arrived on Wedneſday night at Dover, brings intelligence that a general action has taken place between the French and Auſtrian armies, that it was a hard fought battle, attended with very great ſlaughter, the Auſtrians having 10,000 killed and wounded, and the French upwards of 5000, but that the victory was greatly in favor of the French.

Menen and ſome other places are taken by the French, and they were beſieging Mons, which they expected to carry.

The Gorgon of 44 guns, Capt. Parker, from Jackſon's Bay, arrived at Portſmouth, ſailed from Spithead the 15th March, 1791, and reached her deſtined port the 22d of September following.

They found this infant colony in the greateſt diſtreſs, being in want of every neceſſary of life, and by no means in that fertile ſtate repreſented, nor is there the ſtrongeſt probability of its ever being rendered ſo.

The Gorgon left the wretched ſettlers 72 puncheons of ſpirits, with every ſpecies of proviſions ſhe could poſſibly ſpare.

Barrington, of famous memory, is appointed by Governor Philips, High Conſtable of Parramatta, a new ſettlement about 14 miles from Sidney Cove, in which he conducts himſelf with great propriety, and diſtributes juſtice in the moſt impartial manner, diſcovering in his deciſions ſingular abilities and humanity.

BOSTON, Auguſt 27.

In addition to the Foreign Intelligence, we can briefly add—That Paris continued in great ferment—That the King dared not appear in public—That vaſt numbers were daily leaving France—That the change in the French adminiſtration, as proceeding ſolely from the King, was deemed the moſt important event that could ever have taken place; the iſſue is expected to be either a counter-revolution, or the aſſaſſination of the King—That the King of Hungary was not dead, but was very ill;—and that the Britiſh government had equipped for ſea a fleet of obſervation, under Lord Hood.

We are ſorry to inform the public, that the Raft Ship, which ſailed from this port, was on Thurſday laſt week quitted at ſea, being full of water. The crew took to their boats, and four of them arrived here in a ſchooner from Liverpool, yeſterday.

Extract of a letter dated Macao, 13th December, 1791, to a gentleman in this town.

"Captain Kendrick had his veſſel attacked on the coaſt, and the natives got poſſeſſion of his deck; however, after killing about forty natives, they recovered her; the natives had ſo far poſſeſſion, that they handed over into their canoes, iron, copper, guns, &c. without leave or licence. I forgot in my laſt to mention to you I diſcovered ſeven iſlands in the South Seas, which I am ſure from an examination of the different voyages from the year 1400 to the preſent date, all my charts, and globes of modern date, were never diſcovered before; they are between the Marqueſa's and the Sandwich Iſles. My journals being on board, puts it out of my power to tranſmit you by the preſent conveyance their particular latitude and longitude. However, the French ſhip I mentioned to you in my laſt, arrived here from the N. W. ſaw three of them, and claimed them as a new diſcovery; but on examining my journals, the Iſles they had ſeen were the ſame we had ſeen a month before them."

We farther learn, that the natives of the N. Weſt got poſſeſſion of the brig Waſhington, Capt. Kendrick, who killed ſixty of them before he could recover his veſſel—and that the two ſeamen of the Columbia, Capt. Gray, who were maſſacred on that coaſt, did belong to Natucket, by the names of Folgier and Barnes.

That our countrymen are not allowed to ſell their Furs in China, is certain—and it is equally certain it's not as has been ſaid, through the Britiſh influence—as we find they equally ſuffer—In the London price current of the 20th April, the General Coote, Captain Baldwin, from China, entered fifteen caſes of Sea-Otter Skins, brought from Canton.

Philadelphia, Sept. 5.

The Patent Conductor from Fire, is now offered to the public by the Inventor, SAMUEL GREEN, No. 59, Gold-ſtreet, New-York—or by Mr. WILLIAM ZANIES, Philadelphia. Prices from 10 to 14 dollars.

Theſe machines are ſo eaſily made uſe of, ſays the Patentee, that a boy of 12 years old, who never ſaw one before, can fix them inſtantly, and deliver twenty perſons, and furniture in proportion, every minute, from the greateſt heighth. Their utility muſt therefore be very apparent.

In our laſt it was mentioned that Mr. Napper Tandy was acquitted on his trial for challenging John Toler, Eſq. the King's Solicitor General, Ireland. The following remarks on the above trial appear in an Engliſh paper.

"That in ſupport of the indictment, charging Mr. Tandy with endeavoring, by letters and otherwiſe, to excite and provoke Mr. Toler to fight, it was *allowed* by Mr. Tandy, that *he did write the letters* ſpecified—and Mr. Smith, Mr. Tandy's friend, declared in evidence, his belief—that Mr. Tandy *meant to provoke* Mr. Toler *to fight*—and *wiſhed* to put the *neceſſity* of *challenging* on Mr. Toler.—Mr. Tandy, nevertheleſs, was acquitted of *endeavoring to excite* Mr. Toler *to fight*.

Mr. Tandy conſidered Mr. Toler to have given the offence, and accordingly called on him for an explanation;—yet ſtrange to find—Mr. Tandy expected that Mr. Toler would ſend him (the *affronted party*) the challenge.

It is evident Mr. Toler was for ſettling matters inſtantly—and it is as evident, that Mr. Tandy's *backwardneſs* to fight, increaſed in proportion to Mr. Toler's *forwardneſs*. Yet this *hero* of *heroes*—this redoubtable NAPPER TANDY, was chaired after his acquittal, and illuminations made on his account, that his *courage*, it is preſumed, might appear the more *conſpicuous*.

Extract of a letter from a perſon in a diſtant State, to the Editor.

"Nothing can ſhew more plainly the ill diſpoſitions of certain ſlanderers of government, than their miſrepreſentations of the Poſt-Office law. They ſtick at nothing to blacken the characters of our rulers. It ſeems, on trial of the Poſt-Office law, impoſſible that even ſuch men as the writers of ſcandalous paragraphs, ſhould be hardy enough to charge the authors of that law with a deſign to ſtop the newſpapers and to deprive the people of any means of knowing how their affairs are managed. Not to mention that the proviſions of that act carry on their very face a ſtrong deſire to diffuſe political information, experience has ſhewn already that the law is well calculated for that purpoſe. For it is well known that your papers formerly came ſo ſeldom and ſo irregularly, that ſeveral of your cuſtomers were diſcouraged and have dropt your Gazette, notwithſtanding their high approbation of it, and their curioſity to underſtand public tranſactions. Since the firſt of June however, when the Poſt-Office act came into operation, I have not miſſed receiving one of your papers, and I have no reaſon to apprehend any diſappointment in future."

M. Rolland, one of the French Miniſtry, lately diſmiſſed, wrote the following letter to the King on that occaſion:

"SIRE,

"The preſent ſtate of things cannot continue long; it is a violent criſis. The French have made themſelves a conſtitution; this conſtitution has made a number of malcontents. The minority relying on culpable hopes, intrigue with a high hand for the ſupport of monarchy. Your Majeſty enjoyed great prerogatives, and has not been able to bear the idea of loſing them. From this the enemies of the conſtitution have counted upon ſecret protection. Your Majeſty muſt at preſent chuſe the alternative, either of yielding up theſe habitudes, or of being ſuſpected of complicity. Every thing has its term; that of uncertainty is arrived. Will your Majeſty chooſe to defend the conſtitution, or to range on the ſide of the enemies of France?—The declaration of rights is become the Evangil of the people. Country is no longer a vain word. The Revolution cannot but be compleated, even though it be terminated at the price of blood. The Prieſts diſturb the ſtate; ſanction the decree which was intended to repreſs them. Do not oppoſe the national will. Sanction the decree for the levy of twenty thouſand citizen ſoldiers."

A writer in one of the Eaſtern papers, ſays—"It is with ſingular pleaſure I obſerve the thriving ſtate of agriculture, commerce, and arts in every part of the country I have viſited. At no former period of the laſt twenty-five years, have people ſo generally enjoyed the bleſſings of peace, plenty and ſatisfaction. It is a remark of farmers in the interior country, that people were never before ſo induſtrious, and never acquired property ſo faſt as at the preſent time. This induſtry is, through the northern ſtates, rewarded with the moſt plentiful crops ever known. Three years ago induſtry languiſhed, and multitudes of people were wandering about the country in queſt of employment. Day laborers were about the ſtreets of our large towns in herds. But times are changed. It is now almoſt impoſſible to procure laborers at any price. In the town and country there is more employment than men—the mechanic's undertaking retarded, and the farmers crops waſting in the field for want of laborers. Even emigration to the weſtern lands is checked by this favorable ſtate of buſineſs.

"Let the reader pauſe a moment and enquire what is the cauſe of this new and unexpected change of affairs. To what phyſical, moral or political energy ſhall this flouriſhing ſtate of things be aſcribed? There is but one anſwer to theſe enquiries; *Public credit is reſtored and eſtabliſhed.* The general government, by uniting, and calling into action, the pecuniary reſources of the ſtates, has created a new capital ſtock of ſeveral millions of dollars, which, with that before exiſting, is directed into every branch of buſineſs, giving life and vigor to induſtry in its infinitely diverſified operations. The enemies of the general government, the funding act and the National Bank, may bellow *tyranny*, *ariſtocracy* and *ſpeculators* through the Union, and repeat the clamorous din as long as they pleaſe; but the actual ſtate of agriculture and commerce, the peace, the contentment and ſatisfaction of the great maſs of people, give the lie to their aſſertions, and ſtamp on them in capitals, *Vox et præterea nihil.* It is ſurpriſing this pouting whining herd of diſappointed wrongheads will not be ſilent and retire with ſhame from public notice, when they ſee all their viſionary predictions falſified, and inſtead of their expected calamities, they ſee the public mind at eaſe, and all parts of the community congratulating each other on the full enjoyment of the bleſſings of peace, liberty, ſafety and general proſperity. One would think that baffled ambition itſelf would retire from aſſailing our ears and annoying our happineſs; after having for two years murmured out its puny whinings in vain. But why ſhould government be exempted from the vexations of harboring foes in its boſom? There was a Judas among the diſciples of Jeſus, and the joys of paradiſe were interrupted by the reſtleſs ambition of a Satan. How then can the moſt perfect ſyſtem of human government ſatisfy all the wants and wiſhes of its ſubjects?

"And little *leſs* than angels, would be *more*."

COMMUNICATIONS.

Thoſe who deny that they are enemies of the government, and yet labor to undo all that the government has been three years in doing, aſſume all ſhapes and uſe even contradictory pretences to carry their point. They call themſelves ſimple republicans, and they of courſe abhor, as they affect to ſay, the fine ſpun theories and new fangled viſions which Congreſs has adopted from the Miniſter of the Treaſury.—The irredeemable quality of the debt, the bank, and almoſt all the principles drawn from mathematics, the moſt certain of the ſciences, are called ſchemes and viſions with which the Secretary has bewitched the country. The ſame men do not however allow the merit of theſe new invented ſchemes to the Secretary. Jealous of giving credit for any thing, they ſay he treads in the ſteps of the Britiſh financier. According to theſe conſiſtent wiſe men, our ſyſtems are at the ſame time fanciful theories and ſervile imitations of the practice and experience of other nations—they want invention and they have too much of it—they are whims that no perſon in his wits ever thought of before, and they are dull and ſtupid becauſe other nations have done juſt ſo. This is blowing hot and cold with the ſame breath. But if the people can be made to abhor the laws of Congreſs the end will juſtify the means.

Thoſe who recommend good order and who aid thoſe who inculcate it will be right ninety times out of an hundred; for there will not happen one occaſion in a million when the peace of ſociety will not be found to be of more worth than any thing that the people will gain by diſturbing it; the agents of miſchief will gain, though the people may ſuffer; for by blowing up the coals of diſcord, they will be hired to work at the bellows. Many political bullies who wrangle themſelves into places become the quieteſt men till they loſe poſſeſſion—and then they have only to begin another ſquabble.

That the debt of the United States is diminiſhed one million eight hundred forty-five thouſand two hundred ſeventeen dollars and forty-two cents, is a fact—and that it is a fact is the rub—it muſt off one of thoſe miſrepreſentations on which the junto founded their principal pretence to patriotiſm. But as this fact is ſo ſtubborn a teſtimonial in favor of the adminiſtration, it muſt be obſcured, and, if poſſible, overwhelmed—by what?—by the abominable crime of funding and providing for a part of the public debt, which was as righteouſly due as any other part of it—and this is called *encreaſing* the debt! It is the moſt fortunate thing for the enemies of the government, that Congreſs have conſidered the *public faith* as ſacred and as binding as *private faith*—had a different line of conduct been adopted, our preſent declaimers, to have been conſiſtent, muſt have been ſilent.

What a clamor rung thro' the continent during the firſt year of the new government, becauſe Congreſs delayed funding the debt—becauſe they did not provide for the defenceleſs frontiers—did not protect trade and manufactures—with a ſcore of other complaints. All theſe things have been attended to, and the laws ſeem to operate as well as was expected. But the peal is now rung againſt thoſe acts. The government would get nothing by turning Quaker, for when one cheek is ſmitten, theſe angry men ſtand ready to ſmite the other alſo.

At a Meeting of ſundry Inhabitants of the Weſtern Counties of Pennſylvania, held at Pittſburgh, Auguſt 22, 1792,

The following report of a Committee was unanimouſly adopted, viz.—

STRONGLY impreſſed with a ſenſe of the fatal conſequences that muſt attend an Exciſe, convinced that a tax upon liquors which are the common drink of a nation operates in proportion to the number and not to the wealth of the people, and of courſe is unjuſt in itſelf, and oppreſſive upon the poor: taught by the experience of other countries that internal taxes upon conſumption, from their very nature, never can effectually be carried into operation, without veſting the officers appointed to collect them with powers moſt dangerous to the civil rights of freemen, and muſt in the end deſtroy the liberties of every country in which they are introduced; feeling that the late Exciſe Law of Congreſs, from the preſent circumſtances of our agriculture, our want of markets, and the ſcarcity of a circulating medium, will bring immediate diſtreſs and ruin on the Weſtern Country. We think it our duty to perſiſt in our remonſtrances to Congreſs, and in every other legal meaſure that may obſtruct the operation of the law, until we are able to obtain its total repeal.

Therefore, Reſolved, That David Bradford, James Marſhal, Albert Gallatin, Peter Liſle, and David Philips, be appointed for the purpoſe of drawing a remonſtrance to Congreſs ſtating our objections againſt the law that impoſes a duty upon ſpirituous liquors diſtilled within the United States, and praying for a repeal of the ſame, and that the Chairman of the meeting be directed to ſign the ſame in the name of the meeting, and to take proper meaſures to have it preſented to Congreſs at their next ſeſſions.

Reſolved, That in order that our meaſures may be carried on with regularity and concert, that Wm. Wallace, [here follow 20 other names] be reſpectively appointed committees of correſpondence for the counties of Waſhington, Fayette and Alleghany, and that it ſhall be their duty to correſpond together and with ſuch committee as ſhall be appointed for the ſame purpoſe in the county of Weſtmoreland, or with any committees of a ſimilar nature that may be appointed in other parts of the United States, and alſo, if found neceſſary, to call together either general meetings of the people in their reſpective counties, or conferences of the ſeveral committees.

And whereas ſome men may be found amongſt us, ſo far loſt to every ſenſe of virtue and feeling for the diſtreſſes of this country, as to accept offices for the collection of the duty.

Reſolved therefore, That in future we will conſider ſuch perſons as unworthy of our friendſhip, have no intercourſe or dealings with them, withdraw from them every aſſiſtance, and withhold all the comforts of life which depend upon thoſe duties that as men and fellow-citizens we owe to each other, and upon all occaſions treat them with that contempt they deſerve, and that it be and it is hereby moſt earneſtly recommended to the people at large to follow the ſame line of conduct towards them.

On Motion, Reſolved, That the Minutes of this meeting be ſigned by the chairman, atteſted by the Clerk, and publiſhed in the Pittſburgh Gazette.

JOHN CANON, Chairman.

Atteſt. ALBERT GALLATIN, Clerk.

The State Bank of South-Carolina was to commence buſineſs on the 27th Auguſt.

We learn that an attempt is now making to render the north branch of the river Potowmac navigable for boats, from Fort-Cumberland to Old Town. That the work is carried on under the inſpection of Capt. Thomas Beall, who has ſixty hands conſtantly employed, and when compleated, boats with produce can paſs from Fort-Cumberland to Georgetown. *Balt. Da. Rep.*

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Active,	M'Keever,	Guadaloupe
Mary Ann,	Ramage,	Havre-de-Grace
Betſey,	Merchgay,	Port-au-Prince
Jenny,	Tarris,	St. Sebaſtians
Four Brothers,	Robb,	Barbadoes
Sloop Patron,	Gibſon,	Nevis
Commerce,	Belcher,	C. Francois
Peggy,	Whitall,	Baltimore
Eunice,	Griffith,	New-Providence
Polly,	——,	Savannah
Schr. Peggy,	Skelly,	Savannah
John,	Bray,	Charleſton
Columbia,	M'Cormick,	do.

Since our laſt a ſhip with four hundred paſſengers has arrived at Wilmington from Ireland.

☞ *Price of Stocks as in our laſt.*

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-ſtreet, NEW-YORK,

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States will be ſtrictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

May 2. (t.f.)

100 Dollars Reward.

LOST on Cambridge Common, Maſſachuſetts, on the afternoon of the 18th ult. a Morocco POCKET-BOOK, with a ſteel claſp, containing a number of valuable papers, among which were the following PUBLIC SECURITIES, viz.

Maſſachuſetts State Notes—No. 2,425, dated December 1, 1782, payable to *Thomas Greenwood*, for £. 23 16s. principal—No. 22,399, dated January 1, 1785, payable to *Nathaniel Partridge*, for £. 10 10s. principal.—No. ——, dated January 1, 1782, (an army note) payable to *Timothy Howard*, for £. 8 8s. 1d. principal.—No. ——, a Note (the number, date, and to whom payable, not known) for £. 3 0s. 3d. principal.—One Indent Certificate for Four Dollars, and a New-Hampſhire Certificate for about £. 12 payable to *John and Daniel Jenks*; alſo a number of Notes of Hand, one of which was for £. 572 given by *Nathan Bond* to *Samuel W. Pomeroy* (by whom it was endorſed) dated 1ſt May, 1792, and payable on the 11th Auguſt following; the others were all payable to the Subſcriber. The Securities are checked at the different offices from whence they were iſſued, and the Notes of Hand by the different ſigners, they can therefore be of no uſe to any but the owner.

The Subſcriber hereby offers a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any perſon or perſons who has found the ſame, and will return them to him, or leave them with the Printer hereof, and no queſtions will be aſked.

ABRAHAM FOSTER.

Salem, Maſſachuſetts, Auguſt 1, 1792. (eptf)

NEW-BRUNSWICK Church Lottery.

THE peculiar circumſtances of a gentleman who had undertaken to diſpoſe of a proportion of the tickets in the New-Bruniwick Church Lottery, having, in his opinion, rendered it inconvenient for him further to proceed in the ſale thereof, between eleven and twelve hundred tickets are unexpectedly returned to the Rector, Church-Wardens and Veſtry-men. This lays the Managers under the neceſſity of further adjourning the drawing of the Lottery, until the fifteenth day of October next, that they may have time to tranſmit theſe tickets to the parts of the ſtate where they are applied for, and receive the returns. As there are but few tickets beſides theſe remaining on hand, all perſons who are diſpoſed to promote the pious object of this Lottery, or to take a chance for the prizes therein, are requeſted to ſupply themſelves by the firſt of October; and the gentlemen appointed to diſpoſe of them, are deſired to return thoſe to the Managers which then remain unſold, to anſwer the applications of ſome gentlemen in the neighbourhood, who are poſtponed to this reſource for a ſupply.—And notice is hereby given, that the tickets not returned to the Managers by the eighth day of October, will be conſidered as at the riſk of the holders.

N. B. ROBERT MORRIS, Eſq. of New-Brunſwick, is duly choſen one of the Managers of the ſaid Lottery, and has given ſecurity and qualified agreeably to law. (eptO1)

George-Town.

A Number of LOTS in every ſituation which may be deſired in City of WASHINGTON, will be offered for ſale by the Commiſſioners, on Monday the 8th day of October next. One fourth part of the money to be paid down, the reſidue in three equal annual payments, with yearly intereſt on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M'GANTT, Clerk to the Commiſſioners.

June 2, 1792. [eptf]

TO BE SOLD,

(And poſſeſſion given immediately)

A Valuable FARM,

PLEASANTLY ſituated, and well improved, containing 213 acres, whereof 47 are woodland, 30 meadow, and 20 more may be made; the cleared land is under good fence, and is well adapted to graſs, and there being ſo much meadow, a large ſtock may be raiſed: it is alſo natural to wheat, and a proper attention to a well-kept ſtock, will much improve its quality, and be the moſt profitable: it has a young orchard of 200 apple-trees, a variety of peach and cherry trees, and a large garden. There are on the premiſes a handſome two ſtory ſtone houſe and kitchen, and an elegant piazza; alſo, a good barn, with ſtabling, cow-houſe, granary, waggon-houſe, work-ſhop, and ſmoak-houſe. The ſituation is high, pleaſant, and healthy, and affords ſome very agreeable proſpects, and is in a good neighbourhood: it lies on the main road to New-York, about a mile and a half from Princeton, New-Jerſey, and 43 from this city. The title was examined and approved by eminent council before the ſubſcriber purchaſed. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, at No. 141, South Second-ſtreet, or at No. 81, South Water-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

ISAAC SNOWDEN, Jun.

N. B. Stock for the farm may be had of the preſent tenant.

Alſo, to be Sold, and entered immediately, A two-ſtory Brick HOUSE and BAKE-HOUSE, in Arch-ſtreet, No. 23, 16 feet two inches in front, and 102 feet in depth. Apply as above.

July 17. (eptf)

☞ *The JOURNAL of the THIRD SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, may be had of the Editor hereof.*

Bank of the United States.

JULY 10, 1792.

RESOLVED,

THAT an Office of Diſcount and Depoſit, be eſtabliſhed in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia.

RESOLVED,

That the 2d Tueſday in September next be appointed for the Election of Thirteen Directors and a Caſhier, for the Office of Diſcount and Depoſit, in the City of Richmond.

By Order of the Preſident and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

WHITE WAX MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS JAMES, WAX CHANDLER, from London, reſpectfully informs the public that he has eſtabliſhed a Manufactory of the above branch, at the upper end of Mulberry-Street, New-York, where Merchants, Captains of Veſſels, Druggiſts, and Families, may be ſupplied with excellent and pure White Wax Candles, White Wax in Cakes, Tapers, Wax'd Lamp Wicks, Flambeaux, &c. warranted equal to any made in London, and twenty per cent. cheaper.

Orders in this and the adjacent States, received by Mr. JOHN GOODEVE, Bridge-Street, Mr. WILLIAM FROBISHER, Fletcher-Street, and at the Manufactory, where ſamples may be ſeen.

N B. Bees-Wax taken in payment, or bleached on moderate terms.

New-York, July 19, 1792. [ep7w]

To be publiſhed by Subſcription,

THE

AMERICAN REMEMBRANCER,

OR, PROCEEDINGS OF THE

Old Congreſs,

From September 1774, to March 1789;—

An authentic and *original* collection of

OFFICIAL LETTERS, &c.

written during the late war;

And EXTRACTS from the

SECRET JOURNALS.

(For particulars, ſee Propoſals at large.)

Subſcriptions are received by the principal Bookſellers, and by the Editor,

JOHN CAREY, *No.* 26, *Pear-Street, Philadelphia.*

Univerſal Hymn Book.

To be Sold by THOMAS DOBSON, and other Bookſellers in Philadelphia,

A Collection of PSALMS, HYMNS, and SPIRITUAL SONGS; ſelected from different Authors, and publiſhed by Order of the Convention holding the Doctrine of the Salvation of all Men, met in Philadelphia, May 25, 1791.

Price of a ſingle book, bound, 3-8ths of a Dollar, with good allowance to thoſe who take quantities.

Auguſt 4. (eptf.)

A further Caution.

ALL perſons are hereby cautioned from receiving of *Thomas Mackie* & Co. or any other perſon, four Notes of Hand, given by the late *James Gardner*, of Wilmington, North-Carolina, to *Samuel Jackſon*, of Philadelphia, all bearing date the 19th July 1785, amounting in the whole to £. 2,600 13 3 North-Carolina currency; the greateſt part of which ſaid Notes have been paid to ſaid *Thomas Mackie* & Co. in proof of which the ſubſcribers have the depoſition of Mr. *Jaſper Mauduit Jackſon*, and other documents which will fully and clearly illuſtrate the matter.

It is therefore expected that this notice, with the one adverti ſed in this paper in May and June, 1791, will be a ſufficient caution to the public.

THOMAS WRIGHT,
ROBERT SCOTT,
MAR. R. WILLKINGS, } Executors.

Wilmington, (N. C.) *Aug.* 1, 1792. (1am9m)

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JUNE 28, 1792.

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of the late Rev. ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON, deceaſed, will be expoſed to Public Sale on Thurſday, the 11th of October next, at GEORGETOWN, on a credit of three years, the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity, to bear intereſt from the date—That valuable Seat of Land, in Montgomery county, called HAYES; the late dwelling plantation of the deceaſed, containing between ſix and ſeven hundred acres, the greateſt part of which is rich, heavy timbered land, extremely well watered, and capable of affording a very conſiderable quantity of fine meadow;—Situated about 6 miles from the Federal City, and the ſame diſtance from George-Town, in a genteel neighbourhood, and a remarkable healthy part of the country.

The improvements are, a very elegant two ſtory Brick Dwelling Houſe, (with four rooms and a paſſage, or entry, on a floor) and the neceſſary outhouſes.

HENRY TOWNSEND,
BENJ. STODDERT,
(eptO) THOMAS JOHNS, } Executors.

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JULY 6, 1792.

THE Subſcriber offers for Sale, a Mill-Seat on Rock Creek, deemed by thoſe who have examined it, equal to any in the United States. The Mill-Houſe may be placed within one quarter of a mile of the river Potowmac, half a mile from the market houſe in Georgetown, and one mile from the Preſident's ſquare, in the city of Waſhington—on tide water, navigable for veſſels of ſeveral hundred buſhels burthen.—The ſtream is ſufficient, the year round, to turn four pair of ſtones, and the fall may be made from 25 to 30 feet. It is unneceſſary to dwell on the advantages of ſuch a ſituation.

The purchaſer may be accommodated with a few hundred acres of land adjoining the Mill-Seat, if that ſhould be an object.

(ep3m 14 Jul) B. STODDERT.

WANTED—TO RENT,

From the laſt of October next,

☞ *A convenient Houſe, in or near the centre of the City.—Enquire of the Editor.*

Treaſury Department,

AUGUST 10, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the twenty-ninth day of September next inclusive, for the ſupply of all Rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December, 1793, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the diſtricts hereafter mentioned, viz.

1. At any place or places betwixt York-Town & Carliſle, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and Pittſburgh, and at Pittſburgh, York-Town and Carliſle.

2. At any place or places from Pittſburgh to the mouth of Big Beaver Creek, and at the mouth of Big Beaver Creek.

3. At any place or places from the ſaid mouth to the upper falls of the ſaid Big Beaver, and at the upper falls.

4. At any place or places from the ſaid upper falls to Mahoning, and at Mahoning.

5. At any place or places from the ſaid Mahoning over to the Head Navigation of the River Cayahoga, and at the ſaid Head Navigation.

6. At any place or places from the ſaid Head Navigation to the mouth of the ſaid River Cayahoga, and at the ſaid mouth.

7. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Big Beaver Creek to the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and up the ſaid River to the Tuſcarowas, and at the Tuſcarowas, and thence over to the Cayahoga River, and thence down the ſaid River to its mouth.

8. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the River Muſkingum and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the ſaid River Scioto.

9. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of Scioto River and the mouth of the Great Miami, at the mouth of the Great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids or the Falls of the Ohio, and at the ſaid Rapids.

10. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Great Miami, up the ſaid Miami to and at Pique Town.

11. At any place or places from Fort Waſhington to Fort Hamilton, and at Fort Hamilton. At any place or places from Fort Hamilton to Fort St. Clair, and at Fort St. Clair.

12. At any place or places from Fort St. Clair to Fort Jefferſon, and at Fort Jefferſon.

13. At any place or places from Fort Jefferſon to the field of action of the 4th of November, 1791, and at the ſaid field of action.

14. At any place or places from the ſaid field of action to the Miami Villages, and at the Miami Villages.

15. At any place or places from the ſaid Miami Villages to the Falls of the Miami River, which empties into Lake Erie, and at the ſaid Falls, and from thence to its mouth, and at its mouth.

16. At any place or places from the mouth of the ſaid Miami River of Lake Erie to Sanduſky Lake, and at Sanduſky Lake.

17. At any place or places from the ſaid Sanduſky Lake to the mouth of the River Cayahoga.

18. At any place or places from the mouth of the ſaid River Cayahoga to Preſque Iſle, and at Preſque Iſle.

19. At any place or places from Preſque Iſle to the ſtream running into Lake Erie from towards the Jadaghque Lake, and thence over to and at the ſaid Jadaghque Lake, and thence down the Allegheny River to Fort Franklin.

20. At any place or places from Preſque Iſle to Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf.

21. At any place or places from Le Beuf to Fort Franklin, and at Fort Franklin, and from thence to Pittſburgh.

22. At any place or places from the Rapids of the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabaſh River, and from the mouth of the ſaid Wabaſh River to the mouth of the River Ohio.

23. At any place or places on the Eaſt ſide of the River Miſſiſſippi, from the mouth of the Ohio River, to the mouth of the Illionois River.

24. At any place or places on the Eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſſippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the River Margot inclusively.

25. At any place or places from the ſaid River Margot to the River Yazous inclusively.

26. At any place or places from the mouth of the ſaid Wabaſh River up to Fort Knox, and at Fort Knox.

27. At any place or places from Fort Knox, up the ſaid Wabaſh, to Ouittanon, and at Ouittanon.

28. At any place or places from Ouittanon, up the ſaid Wabaſh, to the head navigation of a branch thereof called Little River, and at the ſaid head navigation of Little River.

29. At any place or places from the ſaid head navigation of Little River over to the Miami Village.

30. At any place or places from the mouth of the River Teneſſee to Occochappo or Bear Creek, on the ſaid River, inclusively.

31. At any place or places from the mouth of the River Cumberland to Naſhville, on the ſaid River, and at Naſhville.

And at any place or places within thirty miles of ſaid Naſhville to the Southward, Weſtward or Northward thereof.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other diſtricts, not ſpecified in theſe propoſals, the price of the ſame to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whiſky,
One quart of ſalt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of ſoap,
One pound of candles, } per 100 rations.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities as that there ſhall at all times, during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at each of the ſaid poſts, for the ſpace of at leaſt three months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required.

It is to be underſtood in each caſe, that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation is claimed.

The contract for the above ſupplies will be made either for *one* year, or for *two* years, as may appear eligible. Perſons diſpoſed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propoſitions ſo as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The offers may compriſe all the places which have been ſpecified, or a part of them only.

Treaſury Department,

AUGUST 20th, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the 13th day of October next inclusive, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December 1793, both days inclusive, at Springfield, in the State of Maſſachuſetts, and the Poſt of Weſt-Point, in the State of New-York.

The rations to be ſupplied, are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whiſky,
One quart of ſalt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of ſoap,
One pound of candles, } per 100 rations.

The propoſals may be made for both of the above-mentioned Poſts, or ſeparately, for Springfield and Weſt-Point.

Treaſury Department,

AUGUST, 20th, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury until the fourth day of October next inclusively, for the ſupply of the following articles of Clothing for the Troops in the ſervice of the United States——viz.

FOR THE INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY.

4608 Hats	18360 Shirts
4608 Coats	7956 Pair of Socks
4608 Veſts	4608 Blankets
8668 Woolen Overalls	4608 Stocks
9216 Linen Overalls	4608 Stock Claſps
18376 Pair of Shoes	4608 Pair of Buckles

FOR THE CAVALRY.

360 Caps	720 Pair of Stockings
360 Coats	1440 Shirts
360 Veſts	360 Blankets
360 Pair of Leather (Breeches	360 Stocks
	360 Stock Claſps; alſo,
720 Pair of Boots	1200 Riffle Shirts, to be
360 Pair of Spurs	(made of Ruſſia Sheeting.

The above Clothing to be delivered either in New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, at the option of the contractor or contractors, on or before the 15th day of June, 1793.

The propoſals may compriſe the whole of the before-mentioned Clothing, or any one or more of the component articles; to be furniſhed agreeably to patterns or ſpecimens, which will be ſhewn at the War Office. Good ſecurity will be required for the punctual and faithful performance of the contract. The payment will be on the delivery of the Clothing, or, if neceſſary, ſuch reaſonable advances will be made as the Secretary of the Treaſury ſhall deem expedient.

War Department,

AUGUST 6, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are intitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the 4th day of March 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of September 1792, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the States reſpectively, under the uſual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment muſt be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1ſt. The certificate given by the ſtate, ſpecifying that the perſon poſſeſſing the ſame is in fact an invalid, and aſcertaining the ſum to which as ſuch he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Juſtices of the county of in the ſtate of and made oath that he is the ſame A. B. to whom the original certificate in his poſſeſſion was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the ſtate to be recited) That he ſerved (regiment, corps or veſſel) at the time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in the and county of and has reſided there for the laſt years, previous to which he reſided in

In caſe an invalid ſhould apply for payment by an attorney, the ſaid attorney, beſides the certificate and oath before recited, muſt produce a ſpecial letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of ſtate of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my penſion for ſix months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, and ending the fifth day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two.

Signed and ſealed in the preſence of } *Witneſſes.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalids died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the
Preſident of the United States,
H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

☞ The Printers in the reſpective States are requeſted to publiſh the above in their newſpapers, for the ſpace of two months.

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